For Common Prosperity
And Well-Being

Nippon Times

For Independence and
Fraternity

No. 16,034 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1943 [illegible] Price 15 Sen

9 MORE ENEMY WARSHIPS SUNK OR DAMAGED BY NAVY AIR UNITS OFF BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND

CITATION IS GRANTED OTSU UNIT FOR EXPLOIT IN TAIHANG OPERATIONS

Chungking's 8th Reserve Army Smashed After 3-Day Hard Chase

GOOD TACTICS USED

Enemy Division Commander Captured by Japanese Following Heavy Battle

To the gracious knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor have been brought the exploits of the Otsu Unit, which had been granted a citation by the Army Commander for the meritorious services it had rendered in the 1943 Summer Taihang Operations, it was announced by the War Ministry at noon, Saturday.

In the operations, which crushed the Chungking 27th Army, operating futilely in the mountainous area in Shansi Province, the Otsu Unit pursued the Reserve 8th Division of the 27th Army through broiling heat over wild, rugged mountains more than 1,000 meters high. After three days of furious pursuit the Unit caught up with the enemy and completely wiped it out, capturing 200 and several scores of the enemy forces including the division commander, Lieutenant-General Chen Hsiao-chiang and other officers.

The War Ministry's announcement was as follows: "To the Otsu Unit which had served with outstanding merit in the 1943 Summer Taihang Operations carried out in the North China area from the latter part of June, this year, a citation has been granted by the Army Commander; this has now been brought to the gracious knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor."

CITATION

The Otsu Unit

The above, in the 1943 Summer-Taihang Operations which were begun in the latter part of June, 1943, started out on the morning of July 9, from the vicinity of Yinchengchen south of Changlu toward the sector north of Lingchuan against the main body of the Reserve 8th Division of the enemy 27th Army and launched its attack. Our Forces, however, upon receipt of a report that the enemy had already fled westward to the southern part of the mountains, on July 11, decided to move swiftly in pursuit. The Otsu Unit turned around and continued its furious and courageous pursuit in the direction of Hsiaoshihchuan, conquering the long distance and wild topography by marching day and night through the broiling heat. Upon reaching the vicinity at Hsiaoshihchuan on July 12, however, it learned that the main body of the enemy had already retreated southward. Immediately, it acted on its own judgment and changed the direction of its pursuit, catching up with the main body of the Reserve 8th Division at about noon, July 13, Unit Commander Otsu exhorted his men and with swift and efficient disposition of his forces sent a part of his unit to the areas near Paitsotutsui and Hungshehkow to prevent the enemy from escaping, while with his main body, he advanced rapidly toward the enemy's route of retreat. In spite of suffering from extreme fatigue, due to the continuous days of no sleep and no rest through bitter heat, the Unit fought courageously and effectively, and together with cooperation from comrade air units, finally scored brilliant battle results, including the capture near Hsiling of 254 prisoners counting among them the enemy division commander, Lieutenant-General Chen Hsiao-chiang and numerous officers.

The above was due to the Unit Commander's outstanding brilliant combat leadership and the powerful and unrelenting drive which the officers and men under him carried

(Continued on Page 2)

Nippon Army Annihilates 30,000 Chungking Troops

Blow Is Struck After Encircling Enemy in Lake Tungting Sector

Domei

AT X X BASE ON CENTRAL CHINA FRONT, November 13.—About 30,000 Chungking troops were annihilated yesterday after being trapped in a narrow encirclement ring around Tapingchieh and Yialinghokow, in operations centered around Lake Tungting, in Central China.

Unable to withstand the Japanese onrush, the enemy made a mad stampede into a sector west of Chihkow, but was cornered into a mountainous region and, by dusk on November 11, was trapped in an encirclement ring, 40 or 50 kilometers wide, thrown around Yangtien (south of Yuyangkwan), Tapingchieh and Yialinghokow. The enemy made futile attempts to wriggle out, but was mostly annihilated by well-aimed Japanese cross-fire and bombing and machine-gunning by our Army Wild Eagles. Tzuliangping, an enemy stronghold, (south of Yuyangkwan) was occupied soon after, at 10 a.m. today.

The annihilated enemy troops belonged to the 194th Division (the mainstay of Chungking's 79th army), the 98th Division and the temporarily organized Sixth Division.

Two regiments, about 1,000 strong, of the 194th Division fled into the ravines at Yangtien, but met the same fate.

South China Corps Mopping Up Hostile Forces Along Canton-Kowloon

Domei

CANTON, November 13.—Mopping-up operations against the Chungking and Communist troops infesting the area along the Canton-Kowloon Railway line are now continuing in full swing.

The area had been ravaged by the Chungking and Communist troops because the Japanese, since passing through it just once toward the end of 1941 at the time of the Hongkong campaign, did not garrison the place. Thus the semi-bandits were disturbing the peace and order of the sector and severely impeding traffic between Hongkong and Canton. It was in order to clear the zone of these undesirable elements that crack units of the South China Army and the Hongkong Defense Corps were dispatched against them from two directions, making straight for the enemy stronghold.

3-Pronged Attack

The units that commenced the advance from Canton divided into three contingents and by secret maneuvers at night penetrated into the enemy lines. One of them advanced along the railway from Sheklung, about 40 kilometers east of Canton; another went up the East River in barges and effecting a landing at Kianghwaling, about 60 kilometers east of Canton, under fire took the enemy in the rear and the third sped down the Pearl River and landed at Shaching, about 60 kilometers south of Canton, taking the enemy in the flank.

Meanwhile, the Hongkong Defense Corps proceeded along the railway from Shumchun and developed a pincer movement with the other units.

All the units then pushed on toward the enemy stronghold at Changmutao, about 90 kilometers southeast of Canton. The enemy forces, severely shaken by the rapid and unexpected movements of the Japanese, ran to and fro in disorder within the quickly contracting ring of encirclement, virtually offering no resistance. By about 9:30 a.m. the South China Army had tightened the ring about the enemy at points about 85 kilometers southeast of Canton and, after practically annihilating the enemy, thrust into those points at 10 a.m. Thus they captured Changmutao and at once began mopping-up operations.

Pinghu Captured

The Hongkong Defense Corps penetrated into Pinghu, situated at about 120 kilometers southeast of Canton, at 11:10 a.m. and advanced further to Tientangwei, about 100 kilometers southeast of Canton. Mopping up the enemy at various corners the Corps is now marching northward. The district south of Changmutao has been completely placed under the control of the Japanese Forces. The present operation in only one day after its commencement has completely upset the key enemy bases.

IDEALS OF SUN YAT-SEN MATERIALIZING RAPIDLY

Chinese Leader in Shonan Says All China Owes Gratitude To Japan's Kindness

Domei

SHONAN, November 12.—The birthday anniversary of Dr. Sun Yat-sen today, is looked upon with special significance by the Chinese population here, who feel that the aims and ideals of the "Great Father" of the Chinese Republic have in the greater part been realized through the magnanimity of Japan during the past 12 months.

Typical of prevailing sentiment is the comment by Lim Chong-pang, local Chinese leader, who declared, "On this occasion, Chinese everywhere have special reasons to be grateful, not only to Dr. Sun Yat-sen whose genius and patriotism have made New China possible, but also to Japan.

"As far as I am concerned, it is indeed a happy coincidence that today is also the birthday anniversary of my father, the late Lim Nee Soon, who was Dr. Sun's co-worker from the initial stages of the movement to establish a truly independent Republic of China.

"I feel sure that together with me, my compatriots cherish with deep gratitude, the memory of these Chinese nationalists, who unfortunately are not with us today to share the blessings which occasion the birth of an independent China."

SURABAYA GIVES FREELY FOR RECENT SEA VICTORY

Domei

SURABAYA, November 13.—The Government-General of Surabaya is being deluged with monetary contributions from native inhabitants following the announcement of the brilliant exploits scored by the Imperial Navy Air Units in the recent battles off Bougainville.

The entire native staff of the Java Electricity Corporation has passed a resolution for the donation of a day's wages in gratitude for the recent triumphs.

CHICAGO IS SHORT OF MILK

Wholesale Route Drivers Stage Walkout, Stop Deliveries

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 12. Many hotels and restaurants are without milk today as wholesale milk route drivers walked out, holding up deliveries, according to a dispatch from Chicago.

The walkout also affected Chicago and suburban families who purchase milk from retail stores. The dispute is reportedly over the question of whether the number of wholesale routes be cut down to facilitate distribution.

JAVA MISSION ARRIVES HERE TO GIVE THANKS

Reaches Tokyo Saturday Afternoon—Composed of Soekarno, Hatta and Hadyiksmo

TO SEE PRIME MINISTER

Will Also Interview Other Leaders of Nation; Visit Will Strengthen Cooperation

A Javanese mission to thank Japan for granting the former Dutch colony the right to participate in their own government and to gain first-hand knowledge of this country arrived in Tokyo Saturday afternoon.

Headed by Ir Soekarno, President of the Central Council of Java, the mission is composed of Dr. Mohammad Hatta and Kivags Hadyiksmo, also members of the Council. What they learn in this country will be used in the formulation of the policy of Javanese leaders for the guidance of the people.

While here they will see Prime Minister General Tojo and other Government leaders and notables. Considering their influential standing in their country, their findings are expected to go a long way toward strengthening the cooperation of the Javanese people with Japan's war and construction efforts.

Careers of Leaders

Ir Soekarno, 42, is a graduate of the College of Engineering, University of Bandoeng. In 1933, he was sentenced to banishment for revolt against the Dutch rule. In March, 1942, after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, he was rescued by the Imperial Forces. He has since been an active public leader and collaborator in the Japanese Military Administration.

Upon the initiation of the Java Solidarity Movement in March this year, he was appointed Chairman of the Committee. Later, upon the inauguration of the Administrative Council, he was made a Councilor. He has been highly instrumental in making the Javanese populace cooperate with Japan and, besides, has rendered substantial contribution as a councilor of the Japanese Military Administration.

Dr. Mohammed Hatta is 41 years old. He graduated from the Rotterdam Commercial University. Like Seokarno, Dr. Hatta has been devoting himself to the anti-Dutch movement. In 1934 he was exiled to a distant island, but in January, 1942, he was rescued by the Imperial Forces. He has been cooperating with Japan on the movement of concentrating the popular strength.

Hadyiskmo is 52 years old. He is a devout Islam and is president of the Java Mohammedan Association.

BORNEO LEADERS DISCUSS BETTER ADMINISTRATION

Decide on Plan To Increase Food Production and Also Improve Sanitary Facilities

Domei

BANJERMASIN, November 12.—The first conference of Inspectors of Prefectures and sub-prefectures of South Borneo was held for two days starting on November 10, to discuss ways and means of further promoting Provincial Administration in Borneo.

In the course of the two-day discussions, attending officials deliberated and decided on a new plan for increasing production of foodstuffs as well as effecting more positive sanitary measures

Other subjects, which were taken up and approved, including the adoption of a new system of village masters, a special administration for the Lak tribe, organization of a local youth corps and the adoption of a provisional judicial system.

Ready to Crush Foe

Fearless Japanese fliers receiving last-minute instructions before taking off from a Southern Base at the report of approaching enemy planes.
(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

U.S. PUBLIC FOOLED ON PACIFIC DEFEAT

Knox Lies To Press Only One Carrier Hit by Japanese In Bougainville Battle

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 12.—The United States naval authorities in their over-eagerness to minimize the smashing defeat suffered by their South Pacific fleet off Bougainville are falling into contradictions as fast as they are spinning their thin yarns.

At first, they strove their utmost to conceal even the fact that their aircraft carriers had participated in the disastrous actions off Bougainville and had the rhinoceros-hide impudence to state flatly that there was no truth in the Japanese Imperial Headquarters communique announcing the sinking of two of them. It appears, however, that they could no longer uphold the brazen lie and have come to resort to their old tactics of piecemeal admissions.

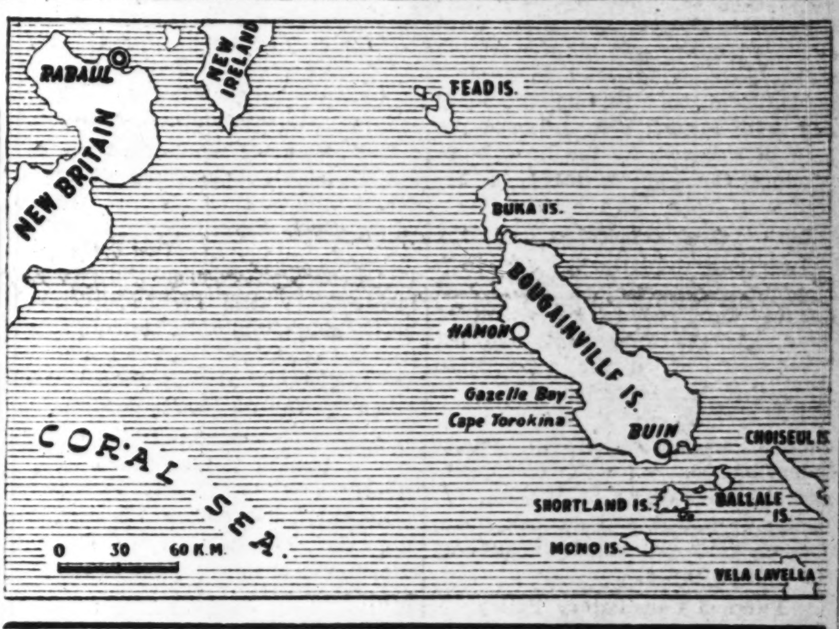
According to an Associated Press dispatch from Washington, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, under the fire of press quizzes, found himself unable to hold back the truth and he admitted at last that one large-sized American aircraft carrier had been subjected to terrific attack by a formation of Japanese torpedo-planes and bombers four times off Bougainville. He did not forget to add, nevertheless, that "thanks to the effective action of the anti-aircraft battery and defending planes, the Japanese were repelled. Not one Japanese missile hit the aircraft carrier and not even a dent made in her," the dispatch said.

In order to bolster the sagging morale of the American public over the catastrophes in the South Pacific, the war authorities for the last few days have been vowing how they would conduct their coming general counter-offensive. Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet, on Wednesday swore to take Rabaul.

Japanese Repulse Enemy

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, November 13.—Heavy Japanese anti-aircraft fire immediately repulsed a formation of more than 10 B-24 bombers which attempted to raid Surabaya yesterday. Damage caused to Japanese ground installations was negligible.



Captive's Confession Bares Fear by Enemy of Japanese

Rear-Gunner of B-25 Which Raided Kitachishima Says Not One Airman Desired Part in Raid—Praises Accuracy of Our Gunfire

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE NORTH, November 12.—With America moving frantically in a general counter-offensive in the southwestern Pacific, the defenders of the northern outposts of Japan too are maintaining a ceaseless and determined vigil, to frustrate and crush as they have in the past any rash enemy move. How tight the Japanese defense is and with what fear the enemy regards the fighting spirit manifested by the heroes of Attu can be seen in confessions of Sergeant Francis Leonard McCohen, captured rear-gunner of a B-25 which was blasted out of the air in the American raid on Kitachishima on September 12.

Interviewed by a reporter the prisoner had the following to say:

"The B-25 on which I was rear-gunner discovered some Japanese vessels and started down in order to bomb them. We lost height rapidly. When we had gone down to about 70 of 50 feet above the water I noticed two or three black blotches of smoke appearing suddenly near the plane. The Japanese anti-aircraft aim is getting accurate, I thought to myself.

Feels Terrific Explosion

"Suddenly I felt a terrific explosion A curtain of fire enveloped me and I couldn't see a thing. When I came to, I was struggling as hard as I could to get up to the surface of the water. It seems that the plane we were on had been smashed to pieces. I was probably thrown out into the sea when the tail of the plane was blasted down.

"In the raid on Kitachishima, we used mixed gasoline containing only the minimum of gasoline in order the to save on fuel. As a result we could not develop high speed and had to fly very slowly. On top of that we did not have even a single drop of surplus gasoline; we needed all the gas we had to fly to Kitachishima and then back to the base. I was thinking that by the time we got back we would not have enough left over even to fill a cigarette lighter.

"It was 24 hours before that the flyers who were to take part in the raid learned of the order. Not one had desired the Kitachishima raid earnestly and there were some who were saying 'It's going just to be killed.' But orders are orders and nobody refused go.

Owes Life To Japanese

"Maybe if I say such things like this I'm a traitor but it's clear that I owe my life to the Japanese. The first thing I did upon being knocked into the water was to grab the floating oxygen box. The next thing I yelled for help. I knew I couldn't possibly swim to shore, and the water was awfully cold.

"A ship passing by at the moment picked me up and took me to a hospital. At the hospital they first put something like an alpine blanket over me and then they gave me my first emergency treatment. It is said that I would have been dead if I had been in the water ten minutes longer.

"At home, I was told that the American pilots taken prisoner at the time of the raid on Tokyo were severely dealt with, but no one told me why. It was only after I was taken prisoner that I was made aware that the severe punishment was for machine-gunning defenseless citizens.

"We had all heard of the tremendous fighting strength of the Japa-

(Continued on Page 2)

BATTLESHIP BLASTED

Cruiser or Large-Sized Destroyers Sent To Bottom Instantly

2 CARRIERS DAMAGED

71 of 200 Hostile Planes Attacking Rabaul Downed by Japanese Forces

Continuing their gallant exploits in the Solomons area, the Imperial Navy Air Units on November 11, defying adverse weather, caught up with and attacked an enemy mobile force in the waters south of Bougainville Island and sank or damaged nine additional enemy warships, it was disclosed in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 4 p.m. on Saturday.

One cruiser or large-sized destroyer was sunk instantaneously. Heavily damaged and set ablaze were one large-sized enemy cruiser, three cruisers or large-sized destroyers and one destroyer. In addition, the Japanese aces damaged an enemy battleship and two large-sized aircraft carriers.

These results brought the enemy's losses since October 27 when it landed a force on Mono Island to 54 warships sunk or damaged, including four battleships and two aircraft carriers sunk, and to 12 transports sunk or damaged.

The communique also disclosed that Imperial Navy Air and Surface Units brought down 71 enemy planes of a formation of about 200 which attacked Rabaul on November 11.

The communique follows:

"(1) Imperial Navy Air Units defying inclement weather, caught up with and attacked an enemy mobile force in the sea area south of Bougainville Island during the daytime and night of November 11, obtaining the following war results:

"Sunk:
  One cruiser or large-sized destroyer (instantaneously).
"Damaged:
  One battleship.
  Two large-sized aircraft carriers (slightly).
  One large sized cruiser (heavily damaged and set ablaze).
  Three cruisers or large-sized destroyers (heavily damaged and set ablaze).
  One destroyer (heavily damaged and set ablaze).
"Shot down:
  Two planes.
"The loss on our side:
  Self-blasted or not yet returned totaled 30 planes.

"(Note): This aerial battle shall be called the Third Aerial Battle Off Bougainville Island.

"(2) Imperial Navy Air and Surface Units intercepted about 200 enemy planes, which came attacking Rabaul on November 11, and shot down 71 of them. In this fight, the loss on our side include one destroyer sunk, one cruiser slightly damaged, and 10 planes, which have not yet returned."

HANOI ITALIAN DENOUNCES TREACHERY BY BADOGLIO

Battista Exhorts Compatriots To Rally Behind Mussolini And Tripartite Pact

Domei

HANOI, November 11.—Bitterly condemning Marshal Pietro Badoglio's treachery, Campaigns Giovanni Battista, Italian resident of Hanoi, urged his countrymen to support the Fascist Republican Government under Premier Benko Mussolini.

Mr. Battista, in a personal note to Domei, asked the Japanese News Agency to convey to the Italian nation, his declaration that Badoglio, by turning traitor chose the basest way to become famous.

He emphasized, "If we don't wish to be treated as slaves and if we do not wish to be condemned by posterity, we must regain our honor by rallying under Il Duce and abide strictly to the terms of the Tripartite Alliance."

NEW GUINEA BATTLE LIKELY TO BE GRIM

Foe Contemplating Major Change in Strategy From Convoys To Land Operations

In view of the tremendous sacrifices in men and materials involved in conducting its counter-offensive against Japan by means of convoys, the United States is expected to concentrate all its available striking power on New Guinea in order to take the more or less safer land transit route out to the inner line at the Straits of Dampier, according to Domei.

Ever since the transfer of their position from Guadalcanal was effected by the Japanese, the Americans have been attempting to break through Rabaul, forming the pivotal center of our southern strategic bases. Thus, since the end of October, they persisted in their presumptuous attacks in Bougainville and New Britain waters, with the result that they invited the terrific onslaughts of our Navy Air Force and lost within an incredibly short time scores of warships and transports and thousands of officers and men, not to mention the colossal amount of war materials and equipment consigned to the bottom of the Pacific. As foreign dispatches indicate, the disasters suffered off Bougainville have induced the United States Navy to acknowledge the vigorous fighting strength of our forces in and over these waters, so that the enemy is now believed to be contemplating a major change in its strategy in the Solomons and New Guinea area.

Relying as they do on the sheer weight of numbers to carry all before them, the Americans are not likely to abandon their plan of taking Bougainville and New Britain and it is to be expected that as soon as they have made the necessary adjustments in their naval and air array, they will storm Rabaul in ever-increasing intensity. On the other hand, it is surmised that they will intensify their New Guinea campaign in line with their onrush by sea.

The Americans have advanced along the New Guinea coastline from Lae to Finschhafen via Salamaua and Hopoi. Crossing the Owen Stanley Mountains and pushing through the great jungles in the heart of New Guinea, they have trekked north and their vanguard has come out on the upper reaches of the Ramu River south of Madang. There the Americans are engaged in hostilities with the Japanese. It is expected they will strengthen this line of advance and will attempt to take Madang with land units in order to reach the inner line at the Straits of Dampier.

As it is clear from their staggering defeat off Bougainville, they will be compelled to make enormous sacrifices if they rely on convoys by sea and they are aware of this, so that it is thought probable that they will strengthen their land operations by a comparatively safer land transit in order to come out to the Straits of Dampier. They are therefore expected to devote immense military strength on the New Guinea front and will no doubt endeavor to expand their air bases on a gigantic scale.

While the Imperial Navy is gaining one brilliant victory after another, the Imperial Army units in and around Finschhafen, Madang and Torokina, on Bougainville, are fighting with unquenchable valor and stamina day and night in the face of incessant air attacks and various hardships.

In view of this situation, the New Guinea front is bound to become the scene of a more intense and grim struggle than ever.

Captive's Confession Bares Enemy's Fear

(Continued From Page 1)

nese and respected it. Especially, the fact that the Japanese garrison on Attu Island fought to the last man left a deep impression on me.

"The fair treatment I have received since I was taken prisoner has increased my respect for the Japanese.

"Most Americans think that the war is going on slowly, especially in the South Pacific.

"Much has been said about the recapture of Attu and Kiska Islands as stepping-stones to Japan, but, I, if nobody else, have realized that the last stepping-stone is far too long to be stepped over at a bound. Surely, the occupation of a tiny island or two in one year is too slow progress.

"The Americans have not the faintest idea of what they are fighting for. Most people think they are fighting to pay back for Pearl Harbor.

"I was born in Indanapolis, Indiana. After graduation from high school, I was employed as an apprentice operative at a machinery factory at Allison. I volunteered for service in the Army Air Force on January 17, 1942. I did this because I knew I should be drafted sooner or later.

"I was sent to the New Recruits' Training Institute at the Keesler airfield at Piroxy, Mississippi. After six months' training there, I was sent to Alaska for fighting duty. Having worked as a machine operative most of the time with land crews, I have had no more than a few hours' flight experience. I have boarded North American B-25's and Mitchells, but never the Flying Fortresses or the Consolidated planes.

"My parents are keeping well. I am the youngest of their four children."

Lebanon Trouble Proves British-De Gaullist Feud

Rebel French Regime Takes Extreme Steps to Squash Independence Movement; Grooming Emile Edde to Save Situation

Special to the Nippon Times

ISTANBUL, November 12.—The current disturbance in Lebanon is another proof that there is no love lost between British and the Rebel French Government.

This is further borne out by the fact that a strong protest has been filed by Major-General Sir Edward Spears, British Minister to Syria, with the Beirut representative of the De Gaullist regime against the arrest of the President, Premier and other high government leaders of Lebanon.

Early on the morning of November 11, a unit of Senegalese troops broke into the official residence of President Bichara el Khoury of Lebanon and abducted the President, Premier Riard el Solh and two other Cabinet Ministers were also arrested.

The Lebanese Parliament at its recent session proclaimed a unanimous declaration of complete independence of the Republic and adopted a bill for an amendment to the Constitution and for the use of Arabian as the official language for Lebanon.

Open Conflict

This Parliamentary action brought the country into an open conflict with the French puppet regime, which insists on the maintenance of the mandate over Lebanon. In order to squash the independence movement, the De Gaullist regime took to the extreme measure of arresting the President and Premier and also 48 members of the Parliament who were in favor of the proposed amendment to the Constitution.

Incidentally, President Khoury had been pronouncedly anti-French, while Premier Solh had been a staunch adherent to the cause of independence for Lebanon and Pan-Arabism.

For long Lebanon had been pro-French. Possessing the most advanced culture of all the Arabic States, Lebanon aspired to become independent of French mandate and, with French help, to tread the path of progress as the only independent Christian country in the Arabic Mohammedan sphere.

With the conclusion of the Franco-German armistice of 1940, however, Lebanon realized that France was not to be depended upon. At the same time, she felt keenly the need for cooperation with the Mohammedan States in Arabia. With Syria, she came to cherish an aspiration to realize independence. With the disappearance of the League of Nations, Lebanon regarded the French mandate as void and had been striving for independence.

Pursued Conciliatory Policy

With the invasion of the country by the De Gaullists and the British, Lebanon was forced to pursue a policy of conciliation toward the Rebel French Government. Recently, however, she perceived that the French puppet regime has no intention of granting independence to Lebanon.

On the other hand, the British have been showing a sympathetic attitude toward Lebanon all along. It is surmised, therefore, that the Lebanese Government, counting on the British to exercise restraint on the De Gaullists, sought to expel, to some extent at least, the De Gaullist influence from this country.

It is worthy of note that Premier Nahas Pasha of Egypt has lodged a strong protest with the Cairo representative of the Rebel French Government against its unreasonable action in arresting the President, Premier and other high-ranking leaders of a State. Major-General Sir Edward Spears, British Minister to Syria, has also filed a vigorous protest with the Beirut representative of the De Gaullist regime. From the British action it is clear that there is a serious divergence of opinion between the British and the Rebel French Government regarding their policy toward Lebanon.

In the meantime, it is reported that the De Gaullists intend to groom Emil Edde, President of Lebanon up to the time of the anti-Axis invasion and a pro-French element, in order to retrieve the situation.

Armed Clash Occurs

Domei

ISTANBUL, November 12.—An armed clash took place early last Friday morning between the Rebel French army and the native people of Lebanon in the neighborhood of the Lebanon Capital, in which 2 French officers were killed and several soldiers injured. According to a U.P. message, many important buildings overlooking the Place de toile have been occupied by the rebel army, says a report from Beirut.

Britain Must Act

Domei

ISTANBUL, November 12.—Calling on Edward Spears, British representative at Lebanon, the delegates of the native inhabitants in the Lebanon district made the following declaration today, according to Beirut reports:

"The native inhabitants in Lebanon are united in support of the Lebanese President and Premier. Unless the British Government takes adequate steps, a bloody disaster will be caused in Lebanon."

The delegates who called on the British official represented all native inhabitants in the district, regardless of religious sects. The Bishop of Lebanon, in the name of all Christians, demanded that the British Government take proper measures immediately, while the Mohammedan leaders explained that all natives are indignant at the recent step taken by the de Gaulle faction.

Britain Behind Move

Domei

BERLIN, November 12.—Regarding the Lebanon issue, German diplomatic authorities made the following announcement today.

"The British Government which schemed to extend her control over the Syrian and Lebanese areas after the First World War, in vain, now seems to have launched a new drive to satisfy her imperialistic greed in the name of according protection to the Arabians. It can be properly surmised that the British Government plans to wrest the Lebanese area from the hands of the French Committee for National Liberation."

Martial Law Declared

Domei

ISTANBUL, November 12.—Martial law is reported to have been proclaimed in the Lebanese area, according to reports from Izmir, Turkey.

News Listening Banned

Domei

ISTANBUL, November 12.—The Lebanese people are prohibited to listen to the news broadcasts from Cairo, Jaffa and Jerusalem, by an official proclamation issued today, according to reports from Izmir, Turkey.

Chiba Going To Turkey

Taiichi Chiba, Minister to France, will be shortly dispatched to Turkey, it was officially announced by the Foreign Office on Friday.

Japanese Submarine Sinks U.S. Vessel In Indian Waters

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 12.—An American medium-sized merchantman, hit by a torpedo discharged by a Japanese submarine, was sunk in Indian waters late in September, this year it was announced by the United States Navy Department yesterday, according to Washington reports.

Citation Is Granted Otsu Unit for Exploit

(Continued From Page 1)

out their duties. The Unit's services were distinguished.

Therefore, a citation is hereby issued.

August 7, 1943

Army Commander

Native of Fukuoka

Unit Commander Shigeo Otsu is a native of Fukuoka Prefecture. After graduating from the Army Staff College he became a company commander in 1925. After serving as military instructor at various schools he was made battalion commander of the 45th Infantry Regiment in 1935. From May, 1941 he fought as a Unit Commander in China, and at the present is a Unit Commander in Japan.

Captured Many Leaders

Domei

UNDISCLOSED FRONT, IN NORTH CHINA, November 13.—The Otsu Unit, which has been granted a citation, took part in the 1943 Summer-Taihang Operations carried out in the wilds of the Shansi-Honan border against the Chiang 27th Army under Chien Liu-Shin. In the operations, the Unit either captured or forced to capitulate Chen Hsiao-chiang the commander of the Reserve 8th Division; Kuo Hai-teh, commander of the 136th regiment of the 36th division; Ho Tso-hsin the second in command of the latter; and about 30 other officers.

The battle results scored by the Unit included 2,000 enemy bodies left on the field, 40 prisoners, and 2,000 who gave themselves up, besides the capture of 17 trench mortars, 18 heavy machine-guns, more than a hundred light machine-guns, and more than 1,500 rifles. Chungking's sole remaining base of resistance in North China was thus completely wiped out. Through the operations the southern part of Shansi and the northwestern section of Honan were added to the peace zone and the construction of North China also was able to take an epochal leap forward due to the situation in which it was made possible to develop the important resources such as iron and coal in the area.

Manchou Crops Good

Domei

HSINKING, November 13.—The harvesting of bumper crops in Manchoukuo has already resulted in the attainment of 50 per cent of the foodstuffs goal for the current cereal year and all indications point to the possibility of a 20 per cent increase over the harvest last year. The harvesting is proceeding at a more rapid rate than usual and is expected to be completed three months in advance.

Madras Has Raid Warning

Domei

BERLIN, November 12.—An air raid warning was sounded throughout Madras last night, according to dispatches from Madras.

Japanese Units Mass Raid Foe Bases in Finschhafen

Enemy Airfield and Gun Emplacements Blown Up And 12 Planes Sent Hurtling Down in Flames in Devastating Attack

By TOSHIAKI NIKI
Of the Navy Press Corps

AT AN XX BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC.—The intrepid Imperial Japanese Navy Units on X day in X month, mobilizing their fighter and bomber planes, raided and blasted an enemy airfield and gun emplacements in Finschhafen, New Guinea. In the aerial combat which followed, 12 enemy planes were sent to a watery grave in the Dampier Strait. All the Japanese planes returned safely.

Flight Petty Officer N, who participated in the operation, described the combat as follows:

"Directly upon the issue of the brief order, 'Attack Finschhafen airfield,' a huge formation of bomber and fighter planes moved off into action, one plane after another taking to the air. I was quite at ease being sure of the protection of our invincible fighter planes. On both sides I saw nothing but Japanese planes with the Rising Sun clearly marked on the fuselage.

"At an altitude of some thousand meters, we felt comfortably warm with the dazzling rays of the sun penetrating the windshield.

"We felt sure that the enemy force which had landed on Finschhafen the previous day would be assembling all the material and be engaged in building a position. Within X hours we were to reach our destination. Early lunches were distributed. The attacking planes increased speed, winging over the waters where, only a few days ago, our comrades had so heroically dashed themselves against the enemy. We flew on fully determined to avenge their death.

"Maintaining an altitude of X meters, I looked down through the banks of clouds. Farther below, no clouds were visible and the eastern coast of New Guinea came into sight. To the right Cromwell Mountain, rising some 2,300 meters high was visible and to the left the Owen Stanley Mountains lay like corrugated mounds. The formation, making a right turn, swept toward the enemy position. Three landing barges were seen riding at anchor but ignoring these minor objectives the planes made straight for the center of the enemy establishments.

"Suddenly one enemy anti-aircraft gun roared into action, to be quickly followed by many others. Skilfully penetrating the curtain of shell-fire, the Japanese bombers unleashed bomb after bomb in close succession. In no time the enemy position was laid in ruins and was seen to be enveloped in rolling flames. 'We've done it,' we muttered to ourselves. Overhead, our planes engaged the enemy fighters in fierce combat while the high angle batteries and anti-aircraft guns kept up their ceaseless fire.

"The Japanese bombers having completed their mission, quickly left the battle arena.

"Happening to look back I saw our comrade fighter planes engaging enemy P-38s and P-47s, shooting them down one after the other. The P-38s were seen plunging to their doom leaving a long trail of smoke behind them.

"Just then Flight Petty Officer T, who sat beside me shouted in my ear, 'Look, there is an enemy fighter plane!' There was no time to communicate with our fighters. The enemy craft, gaining altitude, released a rain of bullets to which we responded by opening fire. The next moment we saw the enemy machine streaking past us like a phantom.

"A little later we found a comrade plane pursuing the enemy. Then we saw the machine piloted by Flight Petty Officer S, emitting fire from its right engine and with its right wing badly disabled. As I watched, the craft gradually lost speed. Upon returning to the base we were told that this machine was hit on its right engine and that Second-Class Flight Petty Officer K, was shot to death in his seat and the gunner was hit on his head, right shoulder and left leg.

"The bombers, escorting the battle-scarred plane piloted by Second-Class Flight Petty Officer S, hurried home on the return course.

"Suddenly a buzzer sounded and two P-38s came into sight. Just as they were about to pounce upon us, our fighter planes closed in on them and without ado sent them hurtling down in flames.

"I shouted Banzai as loudly as I could. The Japanese Attacking Units thus returned to their base after having completely smashed the enemy position and brought down 12 enemy planes in the aerial combat."

Laurel and His Party Returns To Manila After Tokyo Assembly

Domei

MANILA, November 13.—President Dr. Jose P. Laurel returned here at 5:30 p.m. today after attending the historic Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations recently held in Tokyo. President Laurel was accompanied by Claro M. Recto, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Quintin Paredes, Minister of Public Works and Communications, Dr. Jose B. Laurel, Jr., Private Secretary to the President. President Laurel and his suite left Manila for Tokyo on October 30.

Bose Calls on Tojo

Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind at 11 a.m. on Saturday called on Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at the latter's official residence.

COAL CRISIS LOOMS IN U.S.

Labor Board Asks for More Authority To Curb Strikes

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 12.—The majority of War Labor Board members believe that another coal crisis is possible and, with this in mind, sent a statement direct to Congress asking for an increase in the Board's authority to deal with strikes, according to a report from Washington.

The statement urged the immediate consideration by Congress of amendments to the War Labor Disputes Act, "to acquire responsibility of unions and to provide additional protection for workers and for the public against those who misuse the power at present permitted."

411 Red Tanks Smashed

Domei

BERLIN, November 12.—German military authorities announced today that the German Forces destroyed 411 Soviet tanks during the two days of November 10 and 11 on the Eastern Front.

DENURINGAN
the remedy for
Weak Kidneys of Children
A scientifically compounded remedy to be given to children before they go to bed to strengthen kidneys and prevent bad habits. Absolutely safe to use.
Sample sent on application to
NAIGAI KAGAKU SEIHIN K.K.
OFFICE: Terashita-cho, Oi, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

KREUTZER
CONCERTS
(1943 - 44)
SECOND PIANO RECITAL
Sunday, Nov. 21st, 1:30 p.m.
at Hibiya Public Hall
Frederic Chopin
1. Sonata b minor Op. 58
2. Four Ballades
3. 12 Etudes Op. 25
Admission: ¥4.00, ¥3.00, ¥2.00 (Incl. tax)
Advance Booking at PLAY GUIDE,
and also at the door.

BRAHMS
LIEDERABEND
RIA von
HESSERT
(Mezzo-Soprano)
Piano Accompaniment:
HELMUTE FELLMER
Friday, November 19,
at 6:30 p.m.
at Nihon Seinenkan
Program
1. Vier Ernst Gesange
2. "Ruhe, Suessliebchen"
3. Auf den Kirchhofe
4. Die Mainachat
5. Botschaft
6. Es hing der Reif im Lindenbaum
7. Meine Lieder
8. Ein Wanderer
9. Feldeinsamkeit
10. Vergebliches Staendchen
11. Zigeunerlieder
Admission: ¥4.00, ¥2.80, ¥1.60
(including tax)
Advance Booking at PLAYGUIDE,
Music Stores and at the door.
(Management: Takeuchi Music Office)

Catalogue on
Request
Distributors of Empress Beds
NIPPON BED CO., LTD.
2 Kyobashi 3-chome, Kyobashiku, Tokyo
Tel. Kyobashi (56) 6051, 8309, near Katakura Bldg., Kyobashi tramcar crossing

Pure Malt Whisky Distilled In Pot Stills And Aged In Wood
SUNTORY
WHISKY

PARIS BEAUTÉ
(Mme. T. YAMAGUCHI, Prop.)
From Dec. 5, SUNDAYS WILL BE OPENED
(Mondays closed)
PERMANENT WAVE
Special Facial Massage, Manicure
4-chome, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku Tel. Shiba 43-4848
(Three minutes from Imperial Hotel by car)

Bis auf Weiteres
JEDEN SONNTAG
GESCHLOSSEN
Lohmeyer's Restaurant

Vitamin B
WAKAMOTO
An Ideal Dietary Supplement
to Ensure Proper Nutrition
WAKAMOTO LTD., TOKYO

BENEFIT CONCERT
(Part of the Proceeds Will Be Donated for Military Planes)
By Request, the Complete Cycle of
Schubert's
"Winterreise"
will be again rendered by
Madame TAMAKI MIURA
(Lyrico-Dramatic Soprano)
Piano: CHIEKO HARA
Saturday, Nov. 20, at 1:30 p.m.
at Hibiya Public Hall
PROGRAM
1. Gute Nacht
2. Die Wetterfahne
3. Gefrorne Traenen
4. Erstarrung
5. Der Lindenbaum
6. Wasserflut
7. Auf dem Flusse
8. Rueckblick
9. Irrlicht
10. Rast
11. Fruehlingstraum
12. Einsamkeit
13. Die Post
14. Der Greise Kopf
15. Die Kraehe
16. Letzte Hoffnung
17. Im Dorfe
18. Der Stuermische Morgen
19. Taeuschung
20. Der Wegweiser
21. Das Wirthaus
22. Mut
23. Die Nebensonnen
24. Der Leiermann
Piano Solo by Madam CHIEKO HARA
Schubert: Impromptu (Variation)
Admission: ¥4.00 (Reserved), ¥2.00 Incl. tax
Advance Booking at PLAY GUIDE, Music Stores and HIBIYA PUBLIC HALL.

THAILAND ELEVATES FINANCE STRUCTURE

Sound Budget for Current Year To Greatly Help in Developing Economy

The Emergency Credit Law, the Rent Law and several tax laws passed by the Thai Government during the last Assembly session have a profound influence upon the economy of the nation as well as upon the livelihood of the people, reports Domei.

Financially, Thailand's current fiscal year has been highly satisfactory. The Ministry of Finance has announced that revenue from excise taxes had netted the national treasury 40,000,000 bahts by the end of September, the figure exceeding the total yearly revenue expected from that source. Authorities believe that 51,000,000 bahts, almost triple the excise tax revenue of the previous year, will be reached during the current year. Government officials also predict that next year's revenue will pass the 70,000,000 baht mark.

The national budget for the coming fiscal year which will be drawn up by a committee headed by Finance Minister P. Boriphan Yuthakit, Deputy Premier Police Lieutenant-General Adun Detcharat and Deputy Minister of Defense Phichit Kriangsak-Phichit will be submitted to the Assembly of People's Representatives for approval sometime before the end of this month.

More Funds Needed

Additional funds for the development of the newly acquired territories in Malai, the maintenance of national defense and subsidies for new industrial and social enterprises will call for increased expenditures in the coming national budget, but increased revenues from taxes and the absorption of surplus money into national bonds through the Emergency Credit Law will help balance the budget.

"Loan sharks" which flourished during the prewar days have been gradually driven out of business by the services rendered by the farm cooperatives. One hundred and fifty farm cooperatives that existed before the national revolution in 1930 increased to 3,532 organizations by the end of 1937, and by the end of July this year the figure has jumped to 3,853. By extending financial assistance and by teaching improved agricultural methods, these cooperatives (total capital of 22,000,000 bahts) have been responsible for the general elevation of the living conditions of the farmers.

To aid the industries by poverty-strickened farmers, the Ministry of Interior has established 60 Farmers' Mutual Aid Communities throughout the country. The 1,141 needy families now accommodated in these benefit camps are engaged in the reclamation of waste land and in intensive farming. To facilitate admittance to these camps, the Ministry of Interior has paid traveling expenses and has granted loans to the destitute families living in remote sectors of the country.

Stressing the importance of education and self-sufficiency in the successful prosecution of the war, Premier Field Marshal Phibun Songkhram in a radio message to the people declared last month:

"When every Thai has learned to read and write, when every family will be able to self-supply food from its own fields and pastures, and when the family spinning wheel will be able to produce all of the necessary clothing, then, final victory is ours."

Rice Supply Increased

Insufficient rainfall in central and northern Thailand during July and August was a sign for a bad rice crop and consequently the price of rice tended to rise. Government officials were deeply concerned as to its effect on rice exportation and national livelihood. But with adequate rainfall in September, which promised a heavy crop, the supply on the market increased while the demand from the export buyers slackened. The market price began to fall. The quotation for a picul of special grade polished rice was 14 bahts 75 satangs last month, a drop of 75 satangs from the market price of the previous month.

The only item on the commodity market that has shown any tendency to rise has been gold. The Government policy to "decentralize" the population has stimulated the people's desire to convert money into commodity, and coupled with the manipulation of the gold market by speculators have skyrocketed the price of gold ingots (15 gram units) beyond the 200 baht level. But the gold mart is at a temporary standstill with buyers unwilling to buy at these prices. A lull has also been noticed in the market transactions of cotton goods and general merchandise.

Soviet Diplomats in Cairo

Domei

ISTANBUL, November 12.—Staff members of the newly established Soviet Legation in Cairo arrived in that city today, according to reports from Cairo.

VIRGIN BORNEO PROBED

Official Expedition Explodes Many Untruths About This Isle, Finds Abundant Natural Wealth, Friendly Dyaks and No Dangerous Beasts

By KUNINOJO KAMIMURA
Of the Navy Press Corps

(Concluded From Yesterday)

At Balik Papan, the first work having been finished, we had a few day's rest and on June 4, we moved our base to Mualawala which stands where the Lawa River branches off from the Pao River, and about 20 kilometers below Damal. On June 25, or on the 25th day after our departure from Samarinda, we left for Gunong Pella, which was our second destination.

The people on the banks of the Lawa River were surprised by the visit of four Dutch engineers in the service of the BPM in 1940. As for Japanese tourists, the three Japanese who, more than 20 years ago, rowed down the Lawa River on their way from Banjermassin were the last ones to be seen in those regions. It is, therefore, quite natural that the Dyaks were startled at the sight of 12 Japanese explorers carrying the Imperial Naval ensign.

We Leave Mualawala

All members of the expedition were amazed at the fact that the extensive roads on the banks of the Lawa River were dotted with the villages of the Dyaks as far as its upper reaches. The native people received us warmly everywhere. On the fourth day after our departure from Mualawala, we left our prow behind us and landed at a small village called Zalumosiva. We proceeded along a road running through the villages of the Dyaks. Besides the members of the expedition, there were about 40 native people carrying our food, blankets and other necessities so that there were more than 50 men now attached to the expedition. In addition to these men, about 30 native people from the villages which we were visiting always acted as our guides, which made the total number of our party more than 80 men.

The spacious areas on both sides of the path we were following were extensions of the immense farms cultivated by the Dyaks. These farms mostly contained Indian corn and tapioca. The paths on both banks of the Lawa River presented a peaceful scene. We passed a night at a Dyak village called Sanbon.

Toward the evening of the 6th day of our departure from Mualawala on June 5, we arrived at Lantanpas, which is the last village of the Dyaks on the banks of the Lawa River. From this village, we had a fine view of the mountains of Gunong Pella, Gunong Katam, Gunong Mulai, Gunong Lomo, etc. which tower over the boundary of the State of Banjer. We made our base of operations at Lantanpas and started activities at once.

At Lantanpas, the Lawa River is only 4 meters wide. On the banks of this narrow and pellucid stream, there stand six primitive dwellings built by the Dyaks and occupied by many families containing about 350 people. By the time we arrived at Lantanpas, it seemed that the rainy season had returned. We were visited by heavy squalls day after day. We conducted our activities from early morning in spite of the unfavorable weather and finished the exploration of Gunong Pella and all the neighboring areas in about one week.

The mountains in the neighborhood of Gunong Pella were 300 to 400 meters above sea level and consisted of extensive virgin forest. There is a noticeable difference between this region and that of Sungei Luwaja. In the latter there are very few farms. In Gunong Pella, there are many farms started by the Dyaks who make these farms by burning the forests every two years. Here one commands a fine and extensive view unlike most parts in the interior of Borneo. The numerous streams in the forests, however, are full of bloodthirsty leeches as in the rest of Borneo. The exploration of Gunong Pella having been finished, the expedition returned to Mualawala on the 18th day of our departure from Lantanpas.

Japanese Articles Seen

During the 18 days' trip through the villages of the Dyaks, we learned a great deal of their customs, habits and practices. We discovered that the necklaces, armlets and clothes they wear are all made in Japan. In the dwelling of the chief of Deronputi, I found a large flower vase, which he said was handed down to him from his ancestors. The flower vase represented a Japanese warrior of ancient days. It is quite probable that his ancestors purchased the flower vase from the Chinese merchants who visited these remote parts of Borneo carrying various Japanese goods including the large flower vase.

Long Iram Visited

Having completed our first and second operations, we set about our third and final activities on the 44th day and after our departure from Samarinda at the beginning of the present expedition. We left Mualawala for Long Iram, the destination of our final operations, which stands 460 kilometers from Mualawala on the upper reaches of the Mahakkan River.

At Moala Pao, we entered the Mahakkan leaving behind the Pao River on which we had spent about one month and a half. At Samarinda Dora, we prepared our intermediate base about 400 kilometers from the estuary. Here begins the plateau of South Borneo. In this part of Borneo, one can always enjoy a cool breeze which reminds one of the refreshing weather of early autumn in Japan Proper. Before sunrise and after sunset, it is too chilly for short-sleeved summer coats. When we arrived at Samarinda Dora, we found ourselves prey to fever, undoubtedly from the fatigue due to one and a half months continuous activities. Our stock of quinine having been used up, we sent for a new supply from Samarinda and had a few days' rest in the concrete building left behind by the enemy troops, awaiting the return of our messenger from Samarinda.

Mt. Batoputi Scaled

The town of Long Iram where we built the base for our final operations stands about 460 kilometers from Samarinda on the upper reaches of the Mahakkan. The equator runs just above this town. With a stately avenue of coco-trees, the main street runs through the center which boasts more than 30 shops. This small town is the seat of the Governor of the sub-state of Mahakkan.

The Dyaks on the upper reaches of the Mahakkan River, including all regions above Long Iram, are called the Papao Race. They have whitish skin, are well developed in physique, and are skilled in propelling the prows.

The Mahakkan is about 200 meters wide even at Long Iram. As it was the dry season, we found it dangerous to advance upstream on board a launch. We hired a Nesian pilot and advanced as far as Lutang, which is a small village of the Dyaks near the estuary of the Sungei Pali, or about 60 kilometers above Long Iram. We made this our second based of operations and then on the 58th day, computing from the first day of this expedition, we advanced Batoputi on board eight prows.

Batoputi, which means "white stone," is a mountain about 1,030 meters above sea level. It is one of the few notable mountains in Borneo, a land with very few mountains more than 1,000 meters high, most of which are located near the boundary line of Sarawak. The road leading to Batoputi is thinly populated, the Dyak village of Mataliba which is located about 20 kilometers above the point where the Sungei Pali branches off from the Mahakkan, being the only village on the upper reaches of the Sungei Pali.

Toward the evening of the 4th day, we arrived at a point where the water became so shallow that the utilization of prows was no longer possible. The expedition made its advance base there and took a two days' rest.

Early on the morning of July 15 we began our advance into the unknown region of thick woods and jungle. We would go on and on for many hours without halt or rest, but we always found ourselves at the bottom of the sea of forest. Even from the summit of an elevation, we could obtain no extensive view, such as we enjoy in the mountainous regions of Japan Proper.

The Dyaks, however, with neither maps nor compasses lead us through a region which they had never visited before. We had both maps and compasses but we were obliged to rely on the Dyaks to lead us to Batoputi. How was it possible for the Dyaks to guides us in a region unknown to themselves? This will always remains a mystery to us.

Over hill and down dale, we advanced through a sea of jungle, constantly attacked by the blood thirsty leeches. On the afternoon of the third day, we climbed up nearly perpendicular cliffs by means of the long wistaria-vines hung down by the Dyaks. Beyond this cliff we found a pond emptying into a swift moving brook. The sight of this stream breaking on the rocks was quite refreshing to the eye.

Batoputi Reached

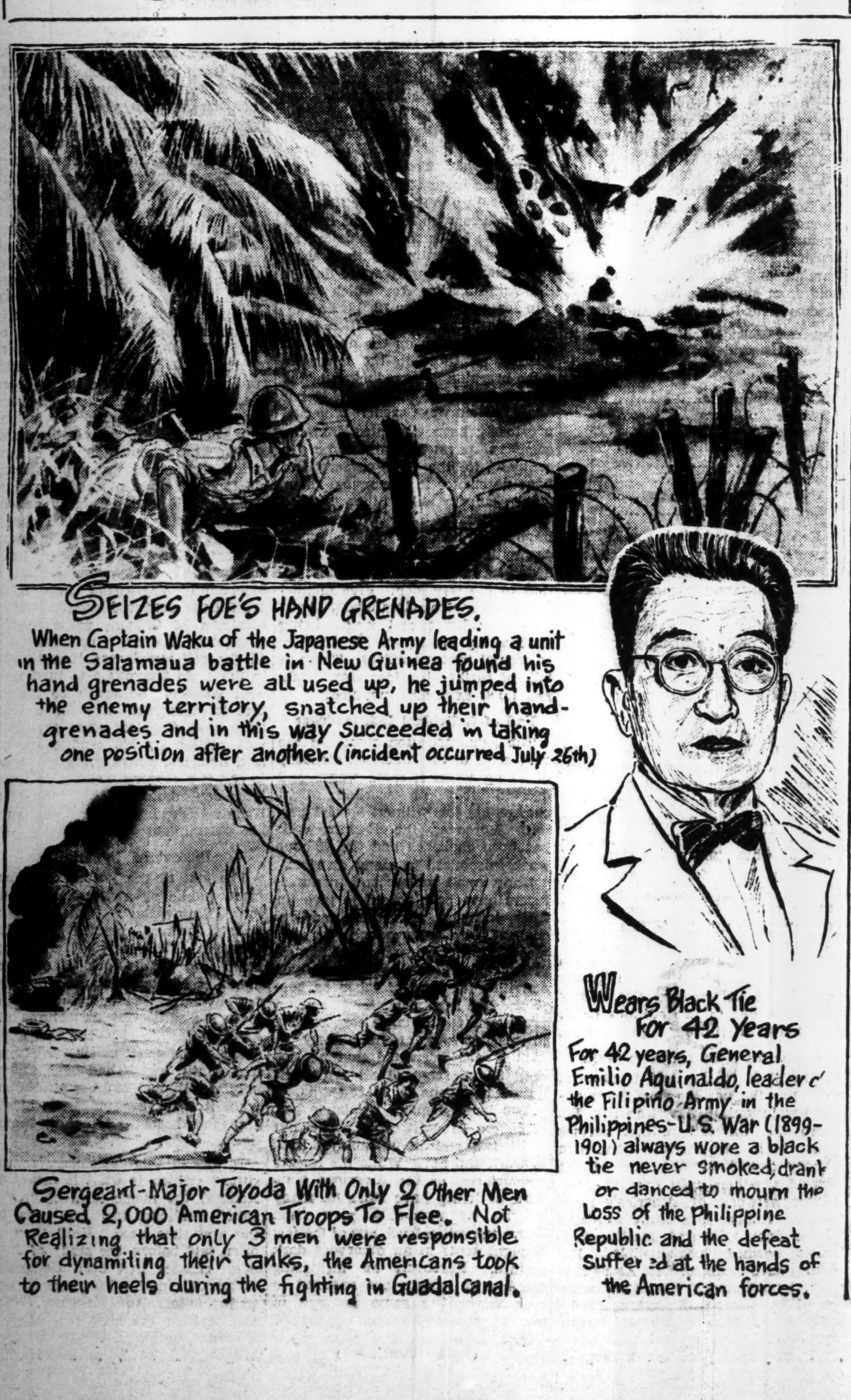
Looking down stream, we saw that the rivulet disappear at a point about 100 meters below the pond. We jumped into the water, and advanced down stream, and soon reached the brow of a cliff about 100 meters in height. Over this cliff, the water fell down in a gigantic waterfall. In the distance, the high mountains on the boundaries of Pontianak and Sarawak towered up above the belts of white clouds.

We saw that we had reached Batoputi before we knew it. The cliff we had climbed by means of the wistaria vines was the only way leading to Batoputi. We made our base of operations by the pond and explored the neighboring regions for three days. Batoputi is surrounded by perpendicular cliffs on the east, south and west. The name Batoputi, which means white stone, comes from the whitish surfaces appearing here and there on the cliffs.

On the 68th day, we concluded the work we had undertaken and leaving Batoputi behind, returned to Samarinda on the 81st day, satisfied with the thought that we had done our bit in the exploration of the hinterland of Borneo.

(The End)

STRANGER THAN FICTION


SEIZES FOE'S HAND GRENADES.
When Captain Waku of the Japanese Army leading a unit in the Salamaua battle in New Guinea found his hand grenades were all used up, he jumped into the enemy territory, snatched up their hand-grenades and in this way succeeded in taking one position after another. (incident occurred July 26th)
Sergeant-Major Toyoda With Only 2 Other Men Caused 2,000 American Troops To Flee. Not Realizing that only 3 men were responsible for dynamiting their tanks, the Americans took to their heels during the fighting in Guadalcanal.
Wears Black Tie For 42 Years
For 42 years, General Emilio Aguinaldo, leader of the Filipino Army in the Philippines-U.S. War (1899-1901) always wore a black tie never smoked, drank or danced to mourn the loss of the Philippine Republic and the defeat suffered at the hands of the American forces.

118 Britons Dead in Air Raids

Domei

LISBON, November 12.—As the result of the German air raids over the British mainland during October, Britain suffered 118 dead, including those who are missing and 283 wounded who are now sheltered in hospitals, the British Home Office announced today, according to London reports.

Since the commencement of the European War, 48,400 have been killed and 61,475 wounded in the course of German aerial attacks on the mainland, it was further admitted.

Musical Corner

By ONAMUN MSA

Sumiko Tanaka and Kikushi Tanaka

A pianoforte duo concert was given last Monday evening at the Nihon Seinenkan. The program consisted of Mozart's Sonata for two pianofortes in D major, the Mozart-Grieg Sonata for two pianofortes in C major, the Bach Concerto for two pianofortes (C major) with string orchestra, and Brahm's Variations (on a Thema of Schumann) for two pianofortes. The string orchestra was under the direction of Midori Hosokawa.

Although the repertoire for two pianofortes is not very extensive, that is no reason why this form of concertizing should be neglected, as there seems to be a specific ground which cannot be covered by any other combination of instruments. In the Mozart Sonata for two pianofortes, the ensemble was very pleasing and the pianists brought out those familiar Mozartian figurations very well indeed. At times, Mozart's simple charm seemed to border the naive indifference, but who could chide the delicious reiteration of a delicate sentiment put forth so gently? In the Bach Concerto, there were some very beautiful moments in the slow movement, which the pianists did their best to enhance. The string orchestra under the direction of Hosokawa followed the pianists discreetly.

Lecture on Religious Music

Rev. Theodor Geppert, S. J. gave an interesting talk on the music of the 16th century at Jochi University Tuesday evening. He dwelt on the music of Palestrina, Orlandodi Lasso and Vittoria;—"Music and harmony are inseparable and ever since the time of Pythagoras, music and harmony have been related to mathematical science. Although, there have always been theorists who were violently opposed to the view that the fundamental principles of harmony are natural or on mathematical basis, they proclaimed that harmony rests not on physical, but on metaphysical grounds."

The earliest examples of polyphonic music are based on the consonances (the Fourth, Fifth and Octave) well acquainted by the Greeks about the time of Pythagoras (about the end of the 9th century).

However, the polyphonic music in an immortal art form was first created by such polyphonic giants as Palestrina, Orlando di Lasso, Vittoria and others, and later by J. S. Bach and others in such a magnificent efflorescence. The music about this time seems to differ from the music of our own day, not so much due to its melodic lines or harmonic peculiarities, but something more fundamental; perhaps, the older art, based as it was on the ecclesiastical modes, had its roots in melody; that is, its harmony was the result of the concurrence of the various melodic voice parts. Our modern music, on the other hand, has harmony as its basis; melody, instead of being the determining factor, as was the case in the older art, is itself harmonically determined. This does not imply that in the older art, harmony was solely determined as the result of the fortuitous concurrence of the different melodies, because long before polyphony was ever thought of, the harmonies or consonances which at first formed the basis of polyphony (the Octave, Fifth and Fourth) were known and even their mathematical ratios (1:2, 2:3, and 3:4) found by Pythagoras."

He then touched on the gradual development of the polyphonic music around the 16th century and the church music especially, which was followed by actual illustrations on the phonograph records and the lantern slide.

Popular Performers' Concert

A mixed concert took place on Wednesday evening at the Hibiya Public Hall. Those who participated in the concert were Miss Kazuko Kusama (piano) and Miss Mary Estelle Iwamoto (violin) in Franck's Sonata for violin and pianoforte; the Nippon String Quartet playing a composition by Ozaki; Motonari Iguchi (piano) in Beethoven's Concerto No. 5 (the Emperor) with the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Hideo Saito; and Noriaki Fujii (baritone) singing a selection of Japanese songs by Hirai, Nobutoki and Minosaku with Tamura at the piano.

The chief attraction of the concert was undoubtedly Miss Kusama and Miss Iwamoto in C. Franck's Sonata in A, which was given in excellent style by these two young artists; the first Movement could scarcely be bettered, the second Movement would, perhaps, like to have had a thought more ardency in general; in the Recitativo-Fantasia and in the last Movements, the violin part should have followed that flamboyant something as given in the piano part so naturally. However, the ensemble was a genuine pleasure and the tonal balance between the two was almost ideal.

The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited.

PRESIDENT:
Takeo Kato
VICE-PRESIDENT:
Zensaku-Sekine
MANAGING DIRECTORS:
Kenkichi Takagi,
Yuzuru Kimura,
Kanoh Shundo,
Tetsuji Kawai,
Shinpei Watanabe

HEAD OFFICE:
5, Marunouchi 1-chome,
Kojimachi-ku Tokyo

BRANCHES
in
Tokyo, Kichijyoji, Kokubunji, Fuchu, Hachioji, Kawasaki Yokohama, Ichikawa, Funabashi, Chiba, Choshi, Matsudo, Sakura, Sawara, Tokorozawa, Mito, Ishioka, Otaru, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Amagasaki, Kobe, Okayama, Fukuyama, Hiroshima, Tokuyama, Tottori, Kokura, Tobata, Fukuoka, Dairen, Shanghai.

The Sumitomo Bank Limited
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA

Capital Subscribed ¥70,000,000
Capital Paid-up 50,000,000
Reserve Funds 70,100,000

President:
HAYASHI OKAHASHI

HOME OFFICES:
Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima, Yanai, Hikari, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Yahata, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Saga and Kumamoto.

OVERSEAS OFFICES:
SHANGHAI & DAIREN

YOKOHAMA BRANCH:
Honcho 2-chome.
Tel. Honkyoku (2) 0743

TOKYO BRANCH:
Marunouchi 1-chome.
Tel. Marunouchi (23) 3221

Classified Ads.
Bring Quick Results.
Advertisements, or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted
COOK-AMAH seeks position in single diplomat's household. 15 years' experience and expert cook. Box 277, Nippon Times, Tokyo.
HOUSEKEEPER of long good experience wants to work in foreign or Japanese family. Box 271, Nippon Times, Tokyo.
JAPANESE seeks position as clerk or translator. Has close knowledge of machine business. Box 274, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited
Established 1880

Capital (Paid up) ..¥100,000,000
Reserve Funds ¥149,650,000

PRESIDENT:
H. KASHIWAGI
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
S. ASADA
S. ARAKAWA
DIRECTORS:
H. Kashiwagi
Baron K. Iwasaki
K. Kodama
J. Okada
G. Kishinami
K. Itoh
S. Asada
Baron I. Morimura
T. Okubo
Viscount H. Kano
T. Ohmura

Head Office, Yokohama

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
Japan
Fukuoka, Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Osaka, Otaru, Tokyo (Marunouchi & Nihonbashi), Yokohama (Head office).
Manchoukuo & Mongolia
Changchiakow, Dairen, Fengtien (Shoseikan & Naniwa) Harbin, Hsinking, Yingkow.
China
Canton, Chefoo, Hankow, Hangchow, Hoihow, Hongkong, Kowloon, Kinhwa, Nanking, Ningpo, Peking (Tojyo & 7 Ku) Pengpu, Shanghai, Shaohsing, Sasi, Shihhweiyao, Tientsin (Asahi-Gai & 3rd St. & Miyajima), Tsinan, Tsingtao.
French Indo-China
Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon.
Thailand
Alor-Star, Bangkok, Kota-Bharu, Kuala-Trengganu.
Burma
Bassein, Lashio, Mandalay, Moulmein, Myingyan, Rangoon, Taunggyi, Tavoy.
Malai
Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuantan, Malacca, Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Taiping.
Sumatra
Bencoolen, Bukit-Tingi, Djambi, Kota-Raja, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Sibolga, Telok-Betong.
Djawa
Bandoeng, Bogor, Djakarta, (Sationsplein & Noordwijk) Djember, Jogjakarta, Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Pekalongan, Poerwo-Kerto, Semarang, Serang, Soerakarta, Sourabaya, Tjirebon.
Borneo
Apl. Burnel, Kuching, Miri, Sandakan, Sibu, Tawao.
Philippines
Manila.
Europe & South America
Berlin, Hamburg, Paris, Rio de Janeiro.
Temporarily Closed
(Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Honolulu, Karachi, London, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco Seattle, Sydney.)

Every Description of Banking Business Transacted

Situation Wanted
JAPANESE man, speaks English, seeks position in any capacity. Apply Box 276, Nippon Times, Tokyo.
MIDDLE-AGED European woman desires position with foreign family as housekeeper or other domestic work. Box 764, Nippon Times, Yokohama.
WELL educated Eurasian (German), understands Japanese and English, seeks position in any capacity. Willing worker. Apply Sakakibara, Jubanchi-No-Ni, Yonchome, Yotsuya, Yotsuya-ku, Tokyo.

Real Estate, Wanted
REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

Board and Lodging
THREE rooms, Japanese style, furnished, only for bachelors, with meals, on Hakone Lake. Apply Box 760, Nippon Times, Yokohama.

For Sale
COTTAGE piano by Nippon Gakki, in good condition. Can be seen on application to Box 1026, Nippon Times, Kobe.
CUTE dogs, wire-haired terrier, male, 9 months old, and female, 2 years old. S Kume, 4738, Oi-Kanoezuka-machi, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.
GERMAN lesson and conversation by German lady. Apply Box 255, Nippon Times, Tokyo.
1 DINING table with 8 chairs, sideboard, folding bed with mirror, 1 small dining table. No dealers. Box 270, Nippon Times, Tokyo.
TYPEWRITER and printing paper, heating apparatus with coal, bath with gas geyser, ice box, also other miscellaneous household furniture. Will call if notified to Post Office Box 507, Tokyo Central.
UNDERWOOD standard typewriter, 46-T model, French keyboard, quite new. Corona portable typewriter. Safe Ficher, big size. Apply Box 261, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy
GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones radio-gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign furniture new or used, wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4659.
PRECISION machine works, any size, or preferably machinery and apparatus alone. Box 273, Nippon Times, Tokyo.
USED phonographs and records—sold, bought or exchanged. Also all kinds of musical instruments. Write or telephone. We will call. Melody-sha reliable store, 12 Ogawa-machi 3 chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, side street of Sumitomo Bank, Surugadai-shita tram crossing. Tel. Kanda 25-1408.

Translation
GERMAN, English, French, Dutch, Spanish and Japanese translation work of any kind done promptly and reliably by experienced foreign and Japanese translators. Box 253, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction
SINGING and vocal art taught carefully, suitable voices developed by Tadashiki Hassei-ho Gakuin, 12 Shinryudo-cho, Azabu-ku or Post Office Box 308, Tokyo Central.

Professional Notices
DENTAL
K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.) Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 26-0848.
MASSAGE
MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call on appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Rate ¥3. Makimura Chiryosho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.
MEDICAL
PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-6 p.m., mornings only Sundays and National Holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.
DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D, Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities 200 yards from Meguro Tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.
PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

General
BEAUTY PARLOR
PERMANENT waves by experienced Beauty specialists. Imported solution for permanent waves is still used. Reconditioning treatments. Revlin nail-polish for manicure also used. Misses Yamanaka, Arden Beauty Salon, Sukiya Bldg., 2nd floor, opposite Mazda Bldg., Ginza Nishi 5-chome. For appointment please phone Ginza 57-4393.
TYPEWRITERS
J. NARIKAWA Shokai, No. 2, 2-chome, Surugadai, Kanda-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-1988. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriters. Also accessories, repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.

Portraiture of Real Distinction—
ICHIJO STUDIO
ICHIJO, F.R.P.S.
19 Nakanocho, Azabu. Tel. [illegible]

Office: ....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer..............SHOICHI KAWAMURA

Nippon Times
Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 404, 5837, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 1, Itchome, Kaigan-dori, Nakaku. Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1943

Welcome To the New Thai Ambassador

The coming of Wichit Wichit-Wathakan, who has arrived in Tokyo to take up his new duties as the Ambassador of Thailand, is most welcome. Japan is pleased indeed to have this distinguished and talented statesman become a member of the local diplomatic community.

The new Ambassador is no stranger to Japan. Already having won the respect of Japanese official circles on his previous visits here on special missions, he is bound to increase his good influence among a larger Japanese public now through his sojourn as resident Ambassador.

As the official representative of an allied nation notable for its long tradition of independence and successful devotion to the cause of Asiatic self-respect, any Ambassador of Thailand will naturally be held in high esteem by the Japanese people. But the Japanese nation has reasons to regard Ambassador Wichit with special cordiality, for it was during his service as Foreign Minister that relations between his country and Japan were placed on such firm foundations as exist today. It was to a great extent through his wise and constructive statesmanship that the close bonds of alliance and intimate cooperation have been solidified between Japan and Thailand to the inestimable benefit of both countries. That a statesman with such a record and of such position and influence should come to Japan for a prolonged stay means a happy augury for the continuation and strengthening of the joint efforts which the two allied nations are exerting in the common war against the Anglo-American enemies of Asiatic freedom.

Ambassador Wichit is furthermore most welcome for his unusual personal talents. His notable musical compositions have already won wide acclaim among the Japanese public. His stay in Japan will not only help to enrich the cultural life of Japan but will serve to further the exchange and mutual appreciation of each other's culture between the two peoples..

Japan remembers with warm affection the last Ambassador from Thailand, Direk Jaiyanama, who has exchanged positions with Ambassador Wichit to become the new Foreign Minister. The new Ambassador will find that Japan will regard him with no less affection as he builds upon and expands the heritage of good will left by his predecessor.

The Return of the Teia Maru

With mingled emotions the Japanese nation today clasps to its bosom the repatriates who have at last returned to their homeland. Mingled must the emotions be, for the happiness of greeting these fortunate ones is tempered by the grim realization that the Teia Maru could bring back only fifteen hundred persons on this second exchange of nationals, that there still remain hundreds of thousands of Japanese in enemy hands in various distant and unfriendly lands.

Everything possible must be done and will be done to help those who have returned find smooth and rapid adjustment to what must seem a bewildering condition upon being so suddenly transplanted from enemy lands to a Japan girded for total war. Such help the Japanese nation is most happy to offer in partial recompense for the suffering which these repatriates must have experienced in their nearly two years in enemy hands. But for those who are destined by the inexorable exigencies of war to remain in forced exile abroad, the little that the homeland can do at such long range and through such indirect channels as are available seems so distressingly inadequate.

One thing can be done, however. All of us can intensify our efforts to contribute to the successful prosecution of the war. Each additional plane produced, each little mite contributed to war savings, each thoughtful deed committed to make wartime living more smooth and efficient, will speed the day of victory and the day of emancipation for our compatriots still held abroad. Only by our complete victory and by the successful attainment of our noble goal of an enlightened New World Order can we be true to our sacred trust and assure that our soldiers at the front and our compatriots held hostage abroad shall not have fought or suffered in vain.

It is with such a determined spirit of rededication to its great cause that the Japanese nation greets the arrival of the Teia Maru. Above the mingled emotions of joy and sorrow looms this overpowering spirit of invincible determination. This is the spirit which inspires our fighting men with daring, which will sustain our interned compatriots abroad in their sacrificial suffering, and which will carry the nation to inevitable glorious victory!

British Pressure on Turkey

In the course of his speech in the House of Commons on Thursday reporting on the Moscow Conference, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden virtually admitted the persistent rumors that the British Government is putting heavy pressure on Turkey to abandon its policy of strict neutrality in favor of the anti-Axis side.

That was conveyed by the Foreign Secretary in his reference to his conversations with Turkish Foreign Minister Numan Nemencioglu at Cairo while en route home from Moscow. Eden significantly said that they had exchanged views on the general situation "in the light of the results of the Moscow Conference;" that the Turkish Foreign Minister had returned to Ankara to report to his Government on the conversations with him; and in the meanwhile he, the British Foreign Minister, "could not say anything beyond that."

Eden's cryptic report is particularly significant when the threatening nature of the persistent comments from supposedly authoritative circles in London prior to the Cairo talks is taken into consideration. These quarters openly predicted that the conversations between Eden and the Turkish Foreign Minister might not be so successful from the British viewpoint as to precipitate Turkey into military intervention against Germany but that it would result in Turkey giving practical aid to the anti-Axis side short of war. These quarters went on to say that in view of the Soviet Army's advances, Turkey's neutrality becomes more of an asset to the Germans rather than to the anti-Axis belligerents. The possibility that Turkey would grant air bases to the anti-Axis Powers was especially mentioned. Reading between the lines of Eden's brief reference to the Cairo talks, it can readily be assumed that he did broach such demands to the Turkish Foreign Minister.

For it is clear that the anti-Axis Powers, particularly Britain, are desperate on ending the war as soon as possible from the realization that time is definitely on the side of the Axis. Mounting difficulties in America which are proving a serious obstacle in the war efforts generally of the anti-Axis Powers—for America is their arsenal—is one of the prime reasons. Increasing labor troubles, in the coal mines in particular, reflect how war-weary the British themselves are. Anything to end the war as soon as possible, no matter how unscrupulous it might be, is the British attitude.

But whether British pressure on Turkey will achieve its end is a moot question. That can readily be seen from the reaction of the Turkish press to the aforesaid British comments on the Cairo talks. They emphatically declared that Turkey would continue to maintain its policy of strict neutrality. The Vatan, for instance, asserted: "We remain the masters of our destiny and will not surrender that mastery. Any decision or measures which may be taken will be based on our convictions and experience." No argument is necessary to show that that experience has proved that strict neutrality has been Turkey's wisest policy.

It is significant that the Takviriefkar was even more absolute in its statement that Turkey means to keep out of the war. It said: "We have always declared and continue to maintain that only by peace can we serve civilization and humanity. To enter without reason into war would mean nothing but spilling new blood and adding to the ruins." This is indication enough that British pressure is in for a tough time against Turkey. And the British efforts in this imperialistic movement may well be the means of opening the eyes of other neutrals to the ruthlessness of Britain, as well as of the United States.

A Year Ago Today

November 14, 1942

The four-day conference of Japanese diplomatic representatives in Europe which has been held at the Japanese Embassy in Berlin since November 10 was successfully concluded today.

MEATLESS DAYS, FOOD RATIONS UPSET U.S. STANDARD OF LIVING

Americans Face Dismal Second Anniversary of War—Greater Economic Restrictions in Store

(From The XXth Century)

Part I

America is a rich country and proud of this fact. Yet its wealth is unequally distributed, and since the founding of the Republic the gulf between rich and poor has widened immeasurably. While J. P. Morgan and his banker friends were sitting on the sunny side of life, share-cropper Johnny Brown was eking out a miserable existence of slow starvation by back-breaking labor.

Yet, on the whole, while the number of underprivileged Americans ran into many millions, the majority of US citizens, compared to people in a corresponding position elsewhere in the world, were well off. For theirs was a continent with tremendous natural resources, with no political or economic boundaries to impede the development of an increasing agricultural and industrial production. While the vast oceans on both sides of the USA became the most effective barriers to any potential enemy, her own aggressive imperialism pushed beyond these oceans to add the riches of other continents to her own. Taxes were low or nonexistent. There was no compulsory military service. The government hardly ever interfered with the activities of the individual.

Administration Interfered

Franklin D. Roosevelt's first election in 1932 and his New Deal marked the turning point in the traditional American way of life. In order to recapture "prosperity" with its attending material benefits after years of economic depression, the new President had Congress enact a multiplicity of measures which whittled away much of what had been regarded as part and parcel of American life. Individualism had to give way to collectivism. The Administration began to interfere directly in economics. The Federal Government and the states initiated public relief works of gigantic proportions which were financed with the taxpayers' money and abused for political ends. Tendencies toward a planned economy were coupled with experiments in social reform. Military draft laws were introduced. One by one typical American conceptions disappeared.

Many Americans have been maintaining for the past ten years that more harm than good was done by the President's measures. Many of these latter were ambiguous in aim, lacked co-ordination, and were carried out for show rather than with a clear plan. It is true that some signs of recovery were felt in the end at the price of a vastly multiplied public debt. Even so, US statistics shortly before that fateful day of December 8, 1941, revealed the number of those excluded from the American standard of living still to be no less than 45 million.

Nevertheless, most Americans were still materially well off. It needed the war into which the President plunged his country to destroy what was left of the American way of life.

'Less Meat and More Patriotism'

It seems amazing that foodstuffs should run short in a country which used to produce large agricultural surpluses. Yet this is what happened. At first, of course, only such commodities as sugar or coffee were affected, in which the USA has always been dependent on imports. (Sugar rationing was introduced in May 1942.) In October 1942 it became obvious that meat supplies were insufficient. New Yorkers were asked to adjust themselves to a weekly meat ration, and restaurants in the metropolis introduced meatless Tuesdays. In December the Secretary of Agriculture, Claude Wickard, announced that bottled, canned, frozen, and dried fruit and vegetables belong into the category of goods of which there is a shortage; compared to an average of 46 pounds a year for each

Early this year all the large cities began to suffer from acute shortages in many foodstuffs. Numerous packing plants, butcher shops, and restaurants had to close down for lack of supplies. Mr. Roosevelt told the press that White House lunches and dinners would be served without butter. Next we read of a shortage of potatoes. Then came the "victory sausages," which were made hardly more palatable by the slogan that they contained "less meat and more patriotism." The production of America's beloved ice cream was reduced in favor of butter and dried milk. It was disclosed that the fishing catch of 1942 had sharply declined in comparison to the already reduced catch of 1941. This would affect the civilian population all the more as 60 per cent of the canned-fish production had been reserved for the armed forces. On March 29, butter, cooking fats and oils, oleomargarine, lard, salad oil, cheese, meat, and canned fish were rationed.

In comparison to 1941, meat allotments to the markets were cut at first by 35 per cent for beef and veal, 30 per cent for lamb and mutton, and 25 per cent for pork; but, according to subsequent reports, actual deliveries were much smaller, so that many people, especially in the large cities, were unable to obtain even their rations. Butchers were offering horse, rabbit, beaver, squirrel, porcupine, whale, and alligator meat, and even rattlesnakes had to contribute their lives to the war effort. Lest they make the filmgoers' mouths water, Hollywood producers have been asked not to show the galloping cattle herds that used to add excitement to the Wild West thrillers of the good old days.

Reduction of Food Supplies in 1943 as Compared to 1942
(Compiled by The Nation, May 1, 1943)

	Percentage of reduction
Fish	23
Fresh Milk	9
Butter	21
Cheese	25
Canned Milk and Milk Powder	18
Ice Cream	35
Canned Fruit	48
Fruit Juice	24
Vegetables	35
Rice	21
Sugar	22
Coffee	29
Cocoa	18
Tea	60

The Department of Agriculture has calculated the wheat harvest for 1943 as 14 per cent lower than in 1942, largely owing to the floods in the Mississippi valley. Of the reduced supplies of food, the percentage going to the general public is steadily being lowered. According to the Lend-Lease administration only 70 per cent of the food production will be available for civilian consumption, while 13 per cent is going to the armed forces, 10 per cent to Lend-Lease recipients, and 2 per cent will be reserved for "special needs." The situation is further worsened by the existence of black markets which, despite the threatened penalties, will absorb a large percentage of these reduced supplies.

Shorter Shirt Tails

In the field of manufactured goods, Mr. and Mrs. America are also facing a reduction of articles for sale. At the outbreak of the war, retailers, wholesalers and factories were still well stocked to carry the public over a certain period. Meanwhile, however, people are beginning to feel the pinch. Shirt tails have been cut, ladies' underwear standardized, and the making of extra long nightgowns and fancy pajamas prohibited. Women find dresses restricted to certain standard patterns, while men are limited to singlebrested suits. Shoes are of poorer quality, as the best leather is reserved for the armed forces, and they are rationed. Wooden soles are already being used.

The manufacture of refrigerators, reading lamps, sewing machines, phonographs, radio sets, cameras, vacuum cleaners, washing machines, musical instruments, etc., has been banned, and some of them may be sold from stock only against special license issued by the authorities.

Estimated Reduction of Manufacture in 1943 as Compared to 1942

	Percentage of Reduction
Kitchen Utensils	90
Electric Appliances	98
Electric Bulbs	25
Radio Tubes	72
Furniture	25
Stoves	65
Water Boilers and Heaters	55
Electric Radiators	90

Especially hard hit is the fair sex that used to indulge in a sophisticated change of personality by choosing from a large variety of hues and scents to capture the fancy of unsuspecting males. Face powders, lipsticks, nail polishes, perfumes, creams and other beauty preparations have been cut down considerably in number and quantity. Men are just as badly off as regards drinks. Of a total of 123 distilleries producing alcohol for the manufacture of whisky and other alcoholic beverages, only 18 may continue in business. The remainder has had to adjust production to war needs. No wonder that the Governor of Ohio, under the slogan of "Whisky only for Ohioans," has bought up 38,000 barrels of Kentucky whisky in order to forestall a shortage in the future, this whisky being sold only to inhabitants of the state against official license. Since May 1942 newspapers have grown smaller in volume and size. They are restricted to two editions daily, instead of the former eight or nine.

America Must Learn to Walk

But it is in the field transportation that the war has most thoroughly revolutionized American life. Before the war, 29 million private cars, taxis, and lorries—more than those owned by the rest of the world together—sped over the far-flung network of America's highways. Rubber was easily available from East Asia, and gasoline supplies seemed inexhaustible. But times have changed. East Asia's rubber is remaining in East Asia. Hence the USA is forced to preserve rubber stocks and even collect used rubber goods and tires for reclamation.

In May 1942 gasoline rationing began in 17 eastern states and was later extended to other states. Up to April of this year, 17,000 tank stations had been closed down, and another 20,000 are expected to follow suit before the year is out. The purchase of new cars has been made subject to a special permit, which is only issued if the absolute necessity for the use of a car is proved. The decrease in motor traffic is more than just a personal inconvenience. The economic system of the country, the going to and from work, for example, was based on it. In a city of the western states which is more or less typical of the whole country, 80 per cent of the workers traveled to their jobs in private cars.

The standard of living has also deteriorated in the way of personal services. Laundries have reduced operations on account of the labor and fuel shortage. Last winter many apartment houses and offices were insufficiently heated as a result of a lack of coal and oil, and the chances are that conditions in the coming winter will be worse.

Prices and Taxes Up

Prices are steadily rising. The news reports on the cost of living in USA are contradictory. This is not surprising, as the methods of calculation differ. According to a statement by Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, the cost of living for American workers rose by 22.8 per cent between December 8, 1941, and March 15, 1943; while an announcement of the Department of Commerce put the increase in the cost of living at 25.5 per cent up to the end of 1942. If black-market prices are taken into account as well as official ones, the increase is considerably higher. It must also be considered that the price level began to go up long before the U.S.A. joined in the war. The wholesale price index since August 1939 had risen by 32 per cent up to September 1942 and by 40 per cent up to the end of that year. The latter two figures are all the more interesting as they show an accelerated upward trend despite the Anti-Inflation Act which came into force on October 12, 1942.

On the other hand, taxation is an increasing burden on the people, especially on those in the lower income brackets. The reduction of the taxable income to $12.00 weekly has hit 16 million wage earners who had previously been exempted from income-tax payments and who, in contrast to the big corporations, have no chance to circumvent them. Since January 1943, the so-called "victory tax" of 5 per cent has been imposed on some 44 million taxpayers, with an extra 10 per cent being deducted as a compulsory subscription to the war loan. Five months later, taxes were raised again, 20 per cent of salaries and wages being retained by employers for transfer to federal revenue offices. There is talk of further tax increases. Indirect taxes have also mounted.

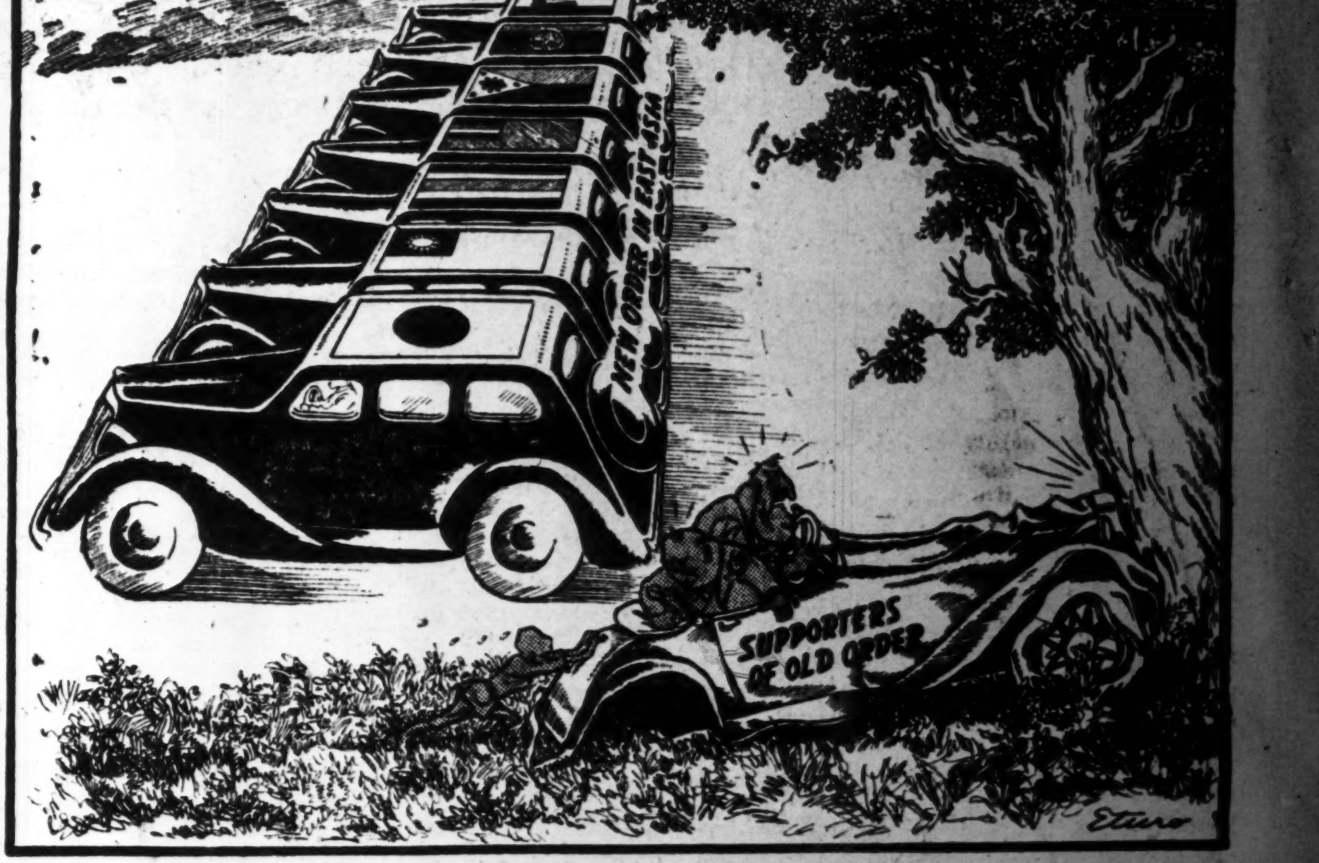
End of Individual Independence

The Administration struck at the very roots of the American standard of living when it froze wages and decreed that no worker might change his job without special permit. Moreover, the 40-hour week has been abolished and the 48-hour week introduced in many districts.

Many small traders and manufacturers have been forced to give up their business altogether and exchange their independence for employment in war-important enterprises, or at least to reduce their activities for lack of labor or supplies. The Administration has given preference to the large corporations in placing war orders. Early in 1942 it was calculated that no less than 90 per cent of all armament orders had gone to 56 concerns.

The large demand for labor has, of course, brought many people out of the ranks of the unemployed back to work and pay. While the former beneficiaries of the American standard of living have suffered, many of the down-and-outs have risen above starvation level, one of the few brought spots in an otherwise dark picture. Moreover, an increasing number of women are engaged in war work; the same is true of youths, who are earning easy spending money.

(To Be Concluded)



JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

Kada Azumamaro

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part III

One of Kada's notable contributions to classical learning was to bring it to the center of power and thought in the empire, which none of his predecessors could have effected. Apart from his literary output, there are two facts of outstanding importance about his career. One is the fact of his having found his distinguished pupil, Kamo Mabuchi, who was his spiritual as well as scholastic successor, through whom he may be said to have achieved his self-fulfilment; for it was Mabuchi, who, thoroughly imbued with the nationalistic spirit underlying Kada's antiquarian studies, preached it widely among contemporary minds. Mabuchi was the interpreter and broadcastor of the doctrine of Kogaku (ancient learning) which Kada had formulated but had not lived long enough or had not been missionary enough to propagate.

'Keibun'

The other fact was the famous Keibun (memorial) which Kada addressed to the Shogunate in 1728, when he was 60 years old, urging the importance of establishing a school for Japanese literature and petitioning the grant of a site in or near Kyoto for that purpose. This is a most remarkable composition, valued among the scholars not only as embodying the fundamental spirit of the revival of national literature in Yedo Period but a perfect masterpiece of Chinese prose. As a treatise dealing with so momentous a problem, it is a brief document, consisting, as it does, of some 1,500 characters, but it makes for the modern reader rather stiff reading because of the severe conciseness of its sentences, each word and phrase bent under the weight of matter like the snow-laden bamboo in wintry landscape, full of historical allusions and quotations from old Japanese and Chinese literatures. But the style itself is highly polished, scintillating with classical purity and elegance, which none but consummate Kangakusha might have achieved. It is a wonder that a hidebound Wagakusha like Kada could have produced such a perfect specimen of Chinese prose which, as we may imagine, must have caused the self-complacent Kangakusha in the Yedo Shogunate to turn pale with wonder. So much so indeed that its authorship had for a long time been disputed; some saying it was written by his erudite son-in-law, Arimaro, others going so far as to call it a forgery written by some latter-day admirer of his, long after Kada was dead, in order to enhance his posthumous glory.

Discovered by Hirata

The text of the Keibun was first made public as a "supplement" to the "Shunyoshu" (collection of Kada's poems) printed in 1798 (Kanbun 10th year). A crumbled, faded copy of this book fell into the hands of Hirata Atsutane, who, profoundly impressed with the Keibun, made it a subject of his lectures and essays, extolling it as the best exposition of the spirit of classical learning. Until then it had been known only to a limited number of scholars who, it must be confessed, hardly appreciated its paramount importance.

It was in this "epistolary composition" (which is what is meant by Keibun) the magic term of "Kokugaku" (national learning) was for the first time used. Until then, as often said before, the study of Japanese classics had been designated "Wagaku" (native learning) in contradistinction to Kangaku, and identified as the studfy of elegant, if femine, native poetry, so that most Wagakusha were, to use Hirata's biting words, hardly more than "manufacturers of tanka." But now Kada has in this document magnified and sanctified Wagaku into "national learning," that is, the sum total of wisdom and knowledge bequeathed to us from the gods and ancestors of Japan, which therefore should have been placed upon an altar far highter than all other foreign cultures and religions by which were meant of course Confucianism, Kangaku and Buddhism. His attitude toward Kokugaku was totally different from that of any scholar before his time. It was one of religious veneration.

Amazing Self-Confidence

"Without understand the ancient words, used in Manyoshu and in the old sacred writings," he exclaims, "we cannot understand the minds of gods and deities who laid the foundations of the empire or the principles of divine morality by which Japan should be ruled"; and he deplores that "this national learning has been neglected for 600 years and that the men capable of interpreting the ancient language at the present time are hardly more than three or four."

This is an astonishing statement to make, especially when we consider the very reverential tone which generally characterizes this composition. Moreover, he evidently numbers himself among these rare "three or four" scholars. Though otherwise ignorant and foolish," says he, "there is one respect in which I make concessions to none, namely, in the ability to interpret the ancient words." Elsewhere he declares that "from his earliest days he has devoted heart and soul to the acquisition of national learning and to the combating of heretical learning, forgetting sleep by night and food by day," and he registers a solemn vow to devote the remainder of his life to the great cause.

His amazing self-confidence in Kokugaku is fairly matched by his boldness in thrusting his razor-edged words into the armor of his adversaries. "Kangakusha of our day," he declares, "are no better than abject eaters of the crumbs falling from the table of antiquated Sung commentators while Shintoists are mercenary dealers in superstitious doctrines and magic formulas (as eminent Shintoist Kada certainly knew what he was talking about)." He grants the benefits conferred by Chinese learning, that is, when rightly instructed by competent scholars as in the days of yore, but considering "the low ebb of intellectual depravity to which they are now reduced," Kada asserts it is little short of criminal that "the great duty of national education and moral culture should be entrusted exclusively to their hands while there is not a school in all Japan devoted to the learning of this sacred Imperial land."

Approved, Not Adopted

Kada goes on to say that he has a large collection of ancient books and manuscripts which he has been collecting from his early youth, and which will make good text books for the instruction of ancient learning, and he will be glad to place all these at the disposal of a school, which he hopes may be established, that young scholars thirsting after divine knowledge may come and freely drink from this fountain.

If ever a great cause was pleaded in weighty language and irrefutable logic, it was this Keibun of Kada. We would like to believe that it met with the attention it deserved at the hands of the Bakufu, though it may reasonably be suspected that the august hands through which it was passed, namely, the board of educational officers, did not show particular haste in handling the matter. Anyway, his petition was not granted in his lifetime, though he survived the Keibun six years.

If the Keibun has failed of its immediate objective, it has proved in itself a complete success, for it forms as it were a triumphant monument celebrating the first victory in the great battle of national learning so bravely fought in the Yedo Period.

(To Be Continued)